

1058

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

The Metcalf program proposes:

1. Increase in social-security benefits 10 percent across the board.

2. Insure the aged against the cost of surgery and up to 120 days of hospitalization and subsequent nursing home care each year, while assuring a free choice of doctors and hospitals making certain there is no Federal control over either the practice of medicine or the administration of hospitals or nursing homes.

3. Begin disability benefits payments as soon as disability occurs, instead of at the age of 50.

4. At least double the present limit of \$1,200 a year which a person drawing social security can earn and still get his full pension.

Other expanded benefits proposed include increasing Federal share in public-assistance programs for the needy; full benefits for all women at age 62; increase unemployment compensation benefits by an average of 40 percent, and the duration to 39 weeks; and allow disabled individuals to collect both social security and other Federal disability pensions.

In view of the uninterrupted inflation we are experiencing, the proposed expansion of social security benefits is certainly justified. Today the average retired worker and his aged wife receive \$108 per month. Deducting about half of this for minimum food costs, we have just a little over \$50 to meet all other living expenses. Obviously, this is no longer sufficient. Moreover, we can see no reason to penalize initiative by the silly limitation that social security benefits are reduced if an individual earns more than \$1,200 per year.

We hope this Congress will recognize the need of the Nation's increasingly large older population and act this session to extend required aid.

The social-security program, once denounced as socialism, is now recognized as a great humanitarian advance—security and insulation from want for millions. But, it must be amended from time to time in accordance with changing needs. The proposed Metcalf amendments deserve speedy adoption.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I point out that since June 25 Representative METCALF has advocated a complete overhaul of the 23-year-old Social Security Act, including an across-the-board increase in benefits and medical insurance.

This proposal by Representative METCALF has the full approval of the other members of the Montana delegation, including my senior colleague [Mr. MURRAY], chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Representative LEROY H. ANDERSON, who ably represents the Second District in the House of Representatives.

TRANSACTION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following additional routine business was transacted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 9369) to authorize refunds by the Veterans' Administration of amounts collected from former servicemen by the Government pursuant to guaranty of life insurance premiums under the original

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, reported it favorably, with amendment, and submitted a report (No. 1862) thereon.

EXTENSION OF TRADE AGREEMENT ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. PROXMIRE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 12591) to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSOR OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] may be added as an additional cosponsor of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 101) establishing a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence, submitted by me on July 15, 1958.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS TO CONFERENCE OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has been requested by the Vice President to announce for him the appointment of the following Senators to attend the 47th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Rio de Janeiro, from July 24 through July 31, authorized by the State Department Appropriation bill for 1959, namely: Senator J. ALLEN FREAR, JR., of Delaware; Senator FRANCIS CASE, of South Dakota; Senator A. D. MIKE MONRONEY, of Oklahoma; and Senator JOHN D. HOBLITZELL, JR., of West Virginia.

ADDITIONAL APPENDIX MATTERS

By Mr. DIRKSEN: Article entitled "Crisis in California," written by Raymond Moley, and published in Newsweek magazine for July 21, 1958.

Article entitled "The Western States," written by George E. Sokolsky, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of July 18, 1958.

By Mr. PROXMIRE: Resolutions adopted by the Department of Wisconsin Veterans of Foreign Wars at 37th annual convention, June 25-28, 1958, Green Bay, Wis.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move that, under the order previously entered, the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, July 21, 1958, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 18, 1958:

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Jack Martin, of Maryland, to be associate judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, vice William P. Cole, Jr., deceased.

UNITED STATES MINT

Richard Lee Merrill, of Colorado, to be Assayer of the United States Mint, Denver, Colo., to fill an existing vacancy.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

I nominate the following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law and regulations:

1. FOR APPOINTMENT

To be senior assistant surgeons

Donald E. Bedingfield	LeRoy F. Lamoreaux
Lowry L. Sheely	Herbert F. Schwarz
James R. Warburton	Leo Lutwak
James M. Miller	Albert C. Diddams
Kenneth S. Warren	David K. Wagner
Robert E. Markun	

To be assistant surgeons

George W. Sciple	Robert A. Fouty
Alexander V. Moore	Richard G. Griffin
Ray A. Harron	Archer K. Tullidge

To be senior assistant dental surgeons

Anderson P. Williams	James D. Price
Reginald N. Edwards	Thomas E. McClellan
Anthony A. Rizzo	James D. Wrinkle
James H. Hunt, Jr.	Robert K. Davis
Jose H. Diaz	Ray W. Alcox
Joseph Plumbo	James T. Lovett

To be assistant dental surgeons

Walter J. Rubenstein	Leland S. Scott
Harold E. Rosenberg	Ike Slodov
Joseph Pomerantz	Irwin I. Ship
Lowell W. Smith	John H. Holt
M. David Lindenberg	Charles G. Williamson
Richard H. Johnson	Richard J. Schilling
Kay D. Curtis	Vernon E. Burge
Richard W. Kristensen	
Robert E. Mecklenburg	

IN THE NAVY

The following named captains of the line of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Frederick V. H. Hilles	Thomas R. Kurtz, Jr.
Alexander S. Harward, Jr.	Charles T. Booth II
Jack S. Dorsey	Hazlett P. Weatherwax
Frank B. Miller	John L. Chew
Raymond N. Sherry	John W. Gannon
Emmet O'Beirne	Forsyth Massey
Edward E. Colebrook	John S. McCain, Jr.
Elonzo B. Grant	Louis J. Kirm
Jr.	Ralph C. Johnson
William F. Ellis	Charles K. Duncan
William S. Post, Jr.	John A. Tyree, Jr.
Harry Smith	Frederick L. Ashworth
Arthur F. Spring	George H. Miller
John B. Colwell	Benedict J. Semmes, Jr.
Bernard F. Rader	Bernard A. Clarey
	William I. Martin.

POSTMASTERS

The following named persons to be postmasters:

ARIZONA

Pauline R. Haddon, Camp Verde, Ariz., in place of C. A. Hoffer, resigned.
Retta A. Thompson, Queen Creek, Ariz., in place of Beulah Stapley, retired.

ARKANSAS

Albert J. Roberts, Gillett, Ark., in place of L. Q. Lowe, retired.
Hubert C. Robbins, Jr., Piggott, Ark., in place of H. M. Jones, resigned.

lance pilot who is believed to have flown the kidnap plane which reportedly carried Jesus de Galindez from New York to the Dominican Republic, was a native of his district in central Oregon. When Murphy disappeared, his parents enlisted PORTER's help. The Congressman made his first speech on the case in the House on February 28, 1957. He made his most recent last Tuesday, blasting the whitewash report prepared for the Trujillo government by New York Attorney Morris Ernst.

"I thought the Ernst report, even though I would disagree with its findings, would be a closely knit, carefully worked-out legal presentation very difficult to knock holes in," he observed. "I was astonished to find how sloppy and loosely reasoned it was. Except for the skill it shows in skirting the libel laws, the report could have been written as well or better by any first-year law-school student."

PORTER knows something about the way lawyers work because he is one himself. He is also the coauthor of *The American Lawyer*, published by the University of Chicago Press. This volume grew out of his 3 years as chief assistant in Boston to the director of a comprehensive survey of the legal profession sponsored by the American Bar Association. Before working on this survey, between 1948 and 1951, PORTER had graduated from Harvard Law School and spent a year as clerk to a justice of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over the west coast.

UPSET

PORTER returned to the West in 1951 and formed a law partnership in Eugene, Oreg., the largest city in the Fourth Congressional District and, up to that time, long a Republican stronghold. PORTER plunged into politics immediately. In 1952 he became chairman of the Democratic finance committee for his county and campaigned vigorously for Adlai Stevenson.

In 1954 he ran for Congress and lost by 14,000 votes. Two years later he ran again, picked up more than 30,000 votes above his previous total, and squeezed home in front by 4,400 votes. He defeated Harris Ellsworth, a Republican, who had held the seat for 7 terms and who was subsequently appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Commission by President Eisenhower.

PORTER was born April 4, 1919, in the small town of Klamath Falls, Oreg. ("It's the only political mistake I've ever made—I was born just outside my district.") As a child, he moved with his family to Eugene, where his father still works as a railroad yardmaster. PORTER has a sister and an older brother who is an Air Force master sergeant stationed at the Omaha SAC base.

His earliest enthusiasm was for newspaper work. In high school he edited a paper which won State and national honors and helped win him a journalism scholarship to Northwestern University. He then won a national merit scholarship and transferred to Harvard. For a brief period he was the New York Times campus correspondent.

At Harvard, he majored in social relations (sociology and psychology). He graduated cum laude but he says, looking back on it, "There is a lot of terminological nonsense in sociology."

"I did my senior honors thesis on democracy in labor unions—and found there was not much of it," he said.

PORTER is a lean, live wire-type with a lot of nervous energy, a gift for the fluent phrase and a share of natural cockiness. He was born to heckle, speak his mind, found committees, and give hell to the other side. While a junior at Harvard, early in 1940, he founded the National Student Defense League. This was an intercollegiate organization whose purpose was to agitate for all-out aid to Britain.

In his senior year, he shifted to the law school under a special program that enabled undergraduates to begin studies early. As a law student, he was ineligible for membership in the National Student Defense League.

"So I founded a new organization called 'The Committee for Militant Aid to Britain.' It consisted of three guys: myself, a Yale man, and Bill Bundy (now a high CIA official and Dean Acheson's son-in-law). We were for an immediate declaration of war on Germany. Our first rally in Harvard Yard ended up with the freshmen throwing snowballs at the isolationists who were picketing us and everybody singing 'There'll Always Be An England'."

Between trying to help Britain and studying law, PORTER made time to establish the Harvard Law School Record, a 4-page weekly still in existence and the first law-school newspaper in the country.

"Now the put 'Oldest Law School Newspaper in America' on their masthead. Boy, does that make me feel old," PORTER exclaimed the other day.

"When I was yelling for war to help the British, the other side kept asking me why I didn't volunteer for the Army myself. I told them we had a draft system and I would go when I was called."

In July 1941, the Army called him and for the next 50 months he was in the service. Sent to the Caribbean, he naturally bobbed up as *Yank* magazine's first correspondent in the Caribbean area. Assigned to the Air Force and sent to the Harvard Business School to become a statistical officer, he not unexpectedly washed out for lack of discipline.

"I was the first man ever washed out of the program on those grounds," PORTER recalls. "I was taking a course in geopolitics which I didn't have too high an opinion of. I asked the instructor if it would be all right if I skipped his last lecture so I could go get a marriage license because I wasn't interested in geopolitics and I was interested in getting married. He didn't seem to like my attitude."

"I was married on March 1, 1943, the date I was to have been graduated. Being washed out didn't bother me but my wife didn't like it because all the wedding invitations had to be changed from 'Second Lieutenant PORTER' to 'Officer Candidate PORTER,'" he added.

He had met the former Priscilla Galassi 4 years before on a blind date when he was a sophomore and she a junior at Radcliffe. They now have 3 sons, Don, 13, Chris, 8, and Sam, 5, and a daughter, Anne, 3.

PORTER, eventually made second lieutenant, served overseas with the 9th Air Force and spent several months at the end of the war as a war crimes investigator. Returning to Harvard in 1945, he finished up 3 years of law school work in 2 and took his degree in 1947.

PORTER is of medium height, extremely slim, with a bony face, deep-set blue eyes, and thinning sandy hair. He wears dark, plastic-rimmed glasses which he periodically pushes to the top of his forehead, giving himself a quizzical appearance. In college he was a crack squash player. His chief recreations now are swimming, paddleball in the congressional gymnasium, and taking his youngsters on hikes.

He recently finished reading *Choice for Survival*, by Louis Halle, a former member of the State Department policy planning staff. He is currently reading *Independent Man*, a biography of the late Senator James Couzens written by Harry Barnard.

SATISFACTION

"I was planning to read the Couzens book sooner or later but then I read an article somewhere in which the author of the book listed me as one of the outstanding Congressmen, so I decided to read his book sooner rather than later."

"Obviously he is a rare judge of character," Porter said with a smile.

"I don't get to read a lot of books. I take home great stacks of them from the Library of Congress and pile them up by my bed intending to read them but I find I never have time to more than dip into most of them. Too much time is taken up reading bills, reports, and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD."

He has a huge photograph of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the wall behind his desk and several smaller autographed photos of Adlai Stevenson on an adjoining wall.

"I was for Stevenson in 1952 and 1956 and I am still for him," says Porter. "What a great President he would make!"

Porter has found the response in his home district to his work on the Galindez case very favorable. The editorial comment in the predominantly Republican press has been "uniformly good" and he has received only two hostile letters. There is no feeling that he should concentrate exclusively on Oregon affairs.

"I told my constituents before they elected me that I intended to devote one-third of my time to working for peace," he says. "In both my campaigns, I spoke often about foreign affairs and did not confine myself just to local issues."

His work on the Galindez case has broadened into a general interest in Latin America. He visited ex-President Jose Figueres in Costa Rica and arranged for him to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on ways the United States could win friends south of the border.

He is now corresponding with the State Department and the Immigration Service in an effort to get Marcos Perez Jimenez, the fallen dictator of Venezuela now in exile in Miami, excluded from this country. Porter first spotlighted public attention on American military aid to the Batista government in Cuba and takes credit for stopping this flow of arms.

He obviously enjoys his job. What is the appeal of being a Congressman?

"I enjoy this job because there is so much you can do to focus attention on various problems and feel you are accomplishing something for the public good," is his answer.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE METCALF, OF MONTANA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, one of the outstanding Representatives in the House of Representatives is my colleague, the Honorable LEE METCALF from the First District of Montana. Representative METCALF has made an outstanding record during his tenure of service in this body, and we in Montana are extremely proud of his many activities, great ability and outstanding integrity.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an editorial entitled *The Need to Expand Social Security*, published in the Lewiston (Mont.) Daily News of July 6, 1958.

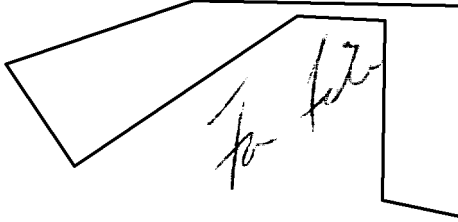
There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Lewiston (Mont.) Daily News of July 6, 1958]

THE NEED TO EXPAND SOCIAL SECURITY

Congressman METCALF is currently advocating a complete overhaul of the 23-year-old Social Security Act, including an across-the-board increase in old-age benefits and medical insurance.

The Metcalf program has the full endorsement and support of Senators MURRAY and MANSFIELD and Congressman ANDERSON.

UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP					
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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Deputy Director

Attached is an excerpt from the Congressional Record of 18 July, wherein Mr. Mansfield adds Senator Yarborough as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 101 establishing a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. Possibly it was just as well that we did not get onto this subject yesterday.

JOHN S. WARNER
Legislative Counsel

22 July 1958
(DATE)

FORM NO. 101 REPLACES FORM 10-101
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among the various plans. With such a myriad of plans it is understandable that our job is difficult, in fact, almost impossible to execute properly.

Because the Federal Government has no uniform policy on employee compensation, the President and Members of Congress have no sound basis for determining when salaries should be adjusted or, if so, by how much.

In my opinion, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the House Administration Committee, the Armed Services Committee, and the other committees which must deal with pay problems, face a most vexing, frustrating, and almost impossible task in trying to arrive at sound and equitable decisions. These committees are to be congratulated on their conscientious and untiring efforts to do a good job under most unfavorable conditions.

Mr. Speaker, the civilian payrolls of the Federal Government now amount to nearly \$12 billion a year, a substantial portion of our total expenditures. We need to assure ourselves that this money is spent properly and that the employees receiving it are paid fairly for the important work they perform. It is for these reasons and on the basis of the facts cited that I have introduced this bill which I believe is the first necessary step toward better pay administration.

This bill provides for a comprehensive review of the entire Federal pay system—the first, I might add, in more than 30 years. This study will be done by a joint commission composed of representatives of both Houses of Congress, the executive branch, and the general public. Based on its findings, this commission will recommend to the President and to the Congress, policies and principles upon which a sound Federal compensation system can be based; and methods for putting such a system into effect.

The bill provides for a report to be submitted to the Congress and to the President by January 1, 1960. Legislation based upon its recommendations would then be considered.

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, as far as I have been able to determine, the recent revolution in Iraq took our Government completely by surprise. Apparently we not only had no indication that such a development was imminent, but our policies toward Iraq right up to the eve of the revolution were based on the belief that the situation in that country was relatively stable and that the attitude there was generally favorable to the United States.

This is another instance which causes many Members of Congress and many of our constituents to question whether the Central Intelligence Agency is really doing the job which we have a right to expect it to do. I am fully aware that the

task of the Central Intelligence Agency is exceedingly difficult, that its work must necessarily be enveloped in the cloak of secrecy, and that it may be impossible to establish any standards for evaluating its performance.

These same general conditions, however, seem to be equally applicable to the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the case of the FBI, by way of contrast, most of us feel that there is continuing evidence that it is doing its job effectively.

On the other hand, we have no basis for similar confidence in the work of the Central Intelligence Agency. Only a few weeks ago the life of our Vice President was endangered in Latin America. The CIA apparently did not supply him with a very definite warning as to what to expect. Back in 1950, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was told by the head of the CIA only a few days before the outbreak of fighting in Korea that there was no immediate threat in that area. There is doubt in my mind and in the minds of many others that the CIA was aware of the situation in Hungary before the tragic revolt in that country or that the President and the Secretary of State were adequately informed of events before the invasion of Suez by Israel, the United Kingdom, and France.

The answer to the question that I raise is not greater publicity for the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency or a congressional investigation. In my judgment, however, the people of the United States would have more confidence in the CIA if they knew that there was close congressional supervision of CIA operations.

It may be that the CIA is doing a good job, but there is no one outside the executive branch who can make a continuing evaluation of its work. Here is an agency that spends millions of dollars and has thousands of employees. Its operations are carried out under conditions where incompetence and inefficiency could remain hidden for a long time.

It is my belief that the executive branch should welcome the creation of a congressional committee which would recognize and respect the obligations of secrecy in respect to intelligence work and which would continuously assure itself that the Central Intelligence Agency was doing its job. No one has ever questioned the sincerity or the competence of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. No one has ever accused that committee of divulging secret information or of doing anything to interfere with the effectiveness of the atomic energy program.

It is my firm belief that the Congress could provide comparable supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency to the advantage of everyone concerned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(Mr. TELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. TELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a proposed joint resolu-

tion (H. J. Res. 657) to establish a bipartisan Joint Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations consisting of 8 members, 4 from the House and 4 from the Senate. The membership of the proposed joint committee would be divided equally among Democrats and Republicans.

The purpose of the proposed Senate-House committee would be to diminish politics in the field of labor legislation. Under the joint resolution the proposal could emanate from the committee unless adopted unanimously. By developing a tradition of unanimity alongside a preoccupation with professional approaches in the delicate field of union-management relations, the joint committee could make significant contributions to the cause of a sound American labor policy.

I have had a measure of experience as a member of a similar body in New York—the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations. I was deeply impressed by the work of this committee, in which I participated for several years while serving in the State legislature. Establishment of a similar committee by the Congress would be a desirable forward step in the development of rational and deliberative action in the field of labor legislation.

I do not wish to be understood as contending that bipartisanship and unanimity are unexceptionally suited for effectuating the proper role of Government in worker-employer relations and labor standards. The substantial gains achieved by workingmen and labor unions have been hard fought, and my own view is that they could not have been secured without the dedicated and arduous work of the Democratic Party. My proposed joint resolution does not affect the standing labor committees in the House and Senate, and I shall continue my efforts as a member of our House Committee on Education and Labor to advance liberal and progressive causes to improve the workingman's situation.

Here are some of the things which the proposed bipartisan Joint Congressional Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations would try to avoid in the process of formulating labor legislation.

First. The drafting of labor laws for partisan political objectives, taking insufficient heed of underlying realities and professional and understanding approaches.

Second. The writing of labor laws to meet a deadline rather than to solve a problem with due regard for all of its main aspects and complications.

Third. The weakening of the fabrics of collective bargaining and stable unionism by the adoption of laws which go far beyond the legitimate interest in guaranteeing democracy in the internal affairs of labor unions, and which impede the workings of the bargaining process.

Fourth. The excessive tendency toward omnibus labor legislation containing proposed solutions, some good and some bad, for wholly unrelated situations.

Fifth. The enactment of laws in settings of crisis or instances of particular

wrongdoing which go beyond the revealed wrongdoing and unrealistically intervene in the relations of unions and management.

Sixth. The undue federalization of labor laws, to cover activities already regulated or made criminally punishable under State laws.

Seventh. The drafting of legislation to achieve theoretical balance unrelated to practical need, as evidenced for example by the proposal that employers be required to sign non-Communist affidavits.

Mr. Speaker, the hope of preserving our democratic society depends to a very substantial degree upon our successful conduct of union-management relations. The failure to absorb the conflict between capital and labor within the framework of free institutions led countries like Germany and Italy to the adoption of totalitarian regimes. It is my hope that the Congress will establish the proposed joint committee, for it will fortify our strongly held democratic beliefs by giving them sturdy underpinnings in the economic field.

ACTION NOW ON OUR FARM LEGISLATION

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, the farm income situation report of the Department of Agriculture was released July 15. I hope that every Member of the House will carefully read and analyze the content of this publication.

It points out vividly that those politically inspired prophets of "doom and gloom" in agriculture are making their predictions without examining the facts. In recent months we have heard a lot of reckless charges about what is happening to agriculture.

My comments today are a followup of what I have said many times before. Although we are continually seeking further improvement, the farmers and ranchers of this country are doing very well.

Let me read to you the first two paragraphs of this report:

Farmers' realized net income in the first half of 1958 was at an annual rate of approximately \$13.3 billion. This was 22 percent higher than the revised estimate for the first half of 1957.

Cash receipts from farm marketings were 11 percent above the first half of last year, with prices of farm products averaging 8 percent higher and the volume of marketings up 3 percent. Production expenses were also higher, but by less than 4 percent, not nearly enough to offset the increase in gross income. As a result, farmers' realized net income increased very substantially. Part of this increase reflects delayed marketings of some crops, such as corn and cotton, from last year's late harvest. If the net change in farm inventories is added to realized net income, the increase in the total net income is 13 percent.

Now I am getting tired of hearing these distortions and misrepresentations of the true facts. I am sure the vast majority of the Members of this House on both sides of the aisle feel the same way.

It is tragic that some political opportunists are still trying to farm the farmer instead of working for sound, beneficial agricultural legislation and programs.

It is my fervent hope that within the next few days the House of Representatives will pass an agricultural bill similar to that pending before the Senate. The facts prove that the administration of farm matters is reacting to the good of farmers and ranchers throughout the country. It is the responsibility of Congress to provide needed changes in the basic law that will bring about continued improvements for farmers and ranchers.

Many farm folks are waking up to the fact that "somebody hasn't been telling them the truth." There are some groups and some individuals that are continuing to attempt to distort the true picture in agriculture, but the fact that farm income in Colorado increased 52 percent in 1957 over 1958 is proof that these politically inspired prophets of "doom and gloom" in agriculture are working for only their own aggrandizement and not for the benefit of individual farmers and ranchers.

The farm-income figures just released by the Agriculture Department show that Colorado cash receipts from farm marketings during the first 5 months of 1958 showed an increase over the corresponding months of 1957:

(In thousands)			
	Livestock	* Crops	Total
1957.....	\$117, 294	\$35, 507	\$152, 801
1958.....	138, 249	51, 686	189, 935

Now a word about the need for early action on Public Law 480. It is inconceivable that this important agricultural program is being stalled here in Congress. Secretary Benson pointed out in his press conference this week that Public Law 480 funds are needed right now if they are to be of maximum value to farmers. I need not remind you I am sure that throughout the heartland of this Nation a tremendous harvest is now underway and Public Law 480 funds are needed to be able to take some of these crops directly from the farmer into export. If we wait until next month we will be losing markets for American farmers. It is just that simple.

We know the value of title I in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for moving surplus farm products into export markets and easing price-depressing forces at home. And yet some Members of this House have actually talked about postponement of this legislation not until next week or next month but until next year.

I hope that Public Law 480 along with some of the other needed legislation including the wool bill and other provisions incorporated in the Senate bill will be passed by this Congress within a matter of days. It is impossible for me to understand how we can do otherwise and fulfill the trust of the American public, particularly of farmers and ranchers.

This is the time for real statesmanship in agricultural legislation. No Member

should attempt to make political hay at the expense of the farmer. All that farmers ask is the right to farm their land, harvest their crops, with help of sound, reasonable farm programs.

FARM INCOME SITUATION REPORT

(Mr. McINTIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture's July 1958 farm income situation report contains some very interesting information which I commend to the attention of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

This report reveals that farmers' realized net income in the first half of 1958 was at an annual rate of about \$13.3 billion. This is a net income figure, one that is 22 percent higher than the revised estimate for the first half of 1957.

Cash receipts from farm marketings were 11 percent above the first half of last year, with prices of farm products averaging 8 percent higher and the volume up 3 percent.

This report further reveals another interesting aspect; in fact, a very important one. It is this: The realized gross farm income for the first 6 months of 1958 was at the highest rate for this period on record.

Production expenses were up by less than 4 percent. Thus, farmers' realized income has increased very substantially. We should, of course, be mindful that part of this increase reflects delayed marketings of some crops resulting from last year's late harvest of corn and cotton.

It is interesting to note what this report shows for the January through May 1958 period, especially as related to those areas of the country where it has been said there have been agricultural difficulties. Here is a report on the increases from cash receipts for several of the States concerned: Wisconsin, up 5 percent; Minnesota, up 2 percent; Iowa, up 17 percent; Missouri, up 6 percent; North Dakota, up 3 percent; South Dakota, up 34 percent; Nebraska, up 41 percent; and Kansas, up 54 percent. I would like to say that the increase from cash receipts in my own State of Maine was 43 percent.

The report contains some other interesting things with regard to the farm situation:

Farm assets are at an alltime high, \$188 billion as of January 1, 1958.

Farmers have less than \$11 in debts for each \$100 of assets. In 1940 the ratio was \$19 for each \$100.

Owner equities rose 7 percent during 1957 to a peak of \$168.4 billion.

Farm ownership is also at a record high. Only one in three farms has a mortgage.

The postwar downtrend in prices which started in 1951 has been stopped. Prices received by farmers in March were 5 percent above a year ago and 5 percent above the time when rigid price supports were last in effect.

The family farm continues to dominate agriculture. Ninety-six percent of

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our farms and ranches are family operations, about the same percentage as 30 years ago.

The level of living on farms is the highest in history.

Farm exports in fiscal 1957 set a new record of \$4.7 billion, 68 percent higher than in fiscal 1953.

The surplus production of American farms is being made available for hungry people at home and abroad.

The buildup of surpluses has been reversed. Government investment in surplus farm products owned and under loan has dropped about one-fifth in the past year and a half.

The inventory value of livestock on farms for January 1, 1958, was \$14.2 billion, higher by \$3 billion than a year ago.

The spiraling inflation of the war years has been almost halted. During the period from 1939 to 1952, the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates, increased more than 100 percent. From January 1953, when the present administration took office, to January 1958, this index rose only 6 percent.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

(Mr. BROWNSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 363 creating a Joint Committee on Intelligence. It is essentially the same as the resolutions I introduced in the 83d and the 84th Congresses. This measure is similar to Senate Concurrent Resolution 101 introduced in the other body Tuesday by Senator MIKE MANSFIELD.

Two recent international occurrences have suggested our top level intelligence organization leaves much to be desired. The violent and hateful anti-American demonstrations which Vice President Nixon so courageously faced on his South American tour caught us surprisingly off guard. There were whispers and rumors that our intelligence was faulty in several respects. Some of these allegations come from most responsible sources and were downright alarming.

Our complete surprise by this week's coup d'etat in Iraq, a friendly pro-Western ally, could be termed as "the final straw" proving that our intelligence system has failed somewhere along the line of gathering, interpreting, evaluating, and disseminating vital information on this strategic area.

This morning's Washington Post and Times Herald reports, on page A-15, "The Herald Tribune News Service reported from Washington that the Iraq coup caught Western intelligence flat-footed because it was speeded up following the arrest of 60 army officers in Jordan June 22." It said the United States Central Intelligence Agency spotted the Jordan trouble but had no clue of the Iraq coup."

Since the Central Intelligence Agency was set up by an act of Congress in 1947,

it alone, of all Government agencies, has operated virtually without congressional guidance or scrutiny. Scarcely a dozen Senators and Congressmen have any idea how much money has been and is being spent on our intelligence program and make any pretense at overseeing its activities.

Other agencies of the executive branch of government are kept much better informed about CIA activities than is the Congress with its constitutional responsibilities. Newsweek magazine for July 21, 1958, comments in its feature, The Periscope, under the ironic headline, Capitol Hill:

Though even Congress isn't given details of CIA budget spending, a routine report recently released by the General Services Administration shows the supersecret agency leases space in 25 buildings in foreign countries.

Rumor has it that we spend in the neighborhood of \$300 million of the taxpayers' money on CIA every year. I do not know and cannot, as an elected representative in Congress, find out. As an Army officer I am cleared for top secret, as a staff officer working on the Normandy invasion I was classified as Bigot and Secret Security; the two clearances which allowed you to know the date and exact location of the invasion months in advance. I do not know how much we spend on CIA. I am not allowed to know how many people they employ. I do not know whether they do a superior, excellent or very bad job. I do not know what we get for our money.

Maybe I am wrong, but I do not believe my constituents want the protection of their interests in this matter, budgetary and security-wise delegated to a few men, a very few men. These men are terribly busy because they are on two of the most over-worked committees in Congress. They cannot be exactly sure where their jurisdiction on matters concerning CIA starts and where it ends. Annually they spend a few hours, at most, trying to determine whether our top intelligence system is adequate, efficient, and useful.

My resolution creates a 12 man watchdog committee very similar to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. This committee would see not only that good management practices are followed in the CIA, but also that a watchful eye is kept on our overall intelligence policies and operations.

In my resolution, I differ from the one offered in the other body by Senator MANSFIELD in only one respect. Where he provides that the composition of the committee shall be limited:

Of the 6 members to be appointed from the Senate, 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on the Senate, and 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate. Of the 6 members to be appointed from the House of Representatives, 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

I propose to leave the composition of the committee to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. In passing, it seems appropriate to note the personnel of the two committees names are among the busiest in the entire Congress since many of the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy are drawn from the ranks of these two committees. My resolution provides a completely by-partisan committee, equally balanced between the two parties rather than allowing a 4 to 2 ratio as does the Senate legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 10, I was called out during rollcall No. 125. I was present during the afternoon and voted on rollcalls Nos. 122, 123, and 124. I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 125 had I been present. My absence was due to the illness of a paralyzed employee of my office.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 133 the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SMITH] is recorded as having voted. The gentleman was absent today. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the JOURNAL be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MADISONVILLE, KY., HAS MADE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TOWARD GOOD GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTABILITY OF ITS CITIZENS AND THEIR COLLECTIVE DESIRE TO CREATE A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO LIVE

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, for the fourth consecutive year the city of Madisonville, Ky., has set an enviable example which could well be emulated by other municipalities throughout the United States. In the July 9, 1958, issue of the Messenger, of Madisonville, Ky., appeared the copy of an ordinance which provides that there be levied for the year 1958 an ad valorem tax of no cents on each \$100 worth of property subject to taxation in the city of Madisonville, Ky.; that there will be no poll tax on each male resident of Madisonville, Ky., and that there is also levied for the year 1958 a tax of no cents on each \$100 worth of property subject to taxation owned by a person or a corporation or partnership. This ordinance was adopted July 7, 1958.

The fact that no taxes are to be levied in Madisonville is not the sign of a stagnant municipal corporation, but rather it is indicative of civic pride and interest on the part of the citizens in cooperating fully with the city officials who, in turn, through proper management and economy, have been enabled to provide adequate revenue to operate the city. The mayor of Madisonville, David Parish, is a successful business man

whose primary concern is for the welfare of his community and its environs. His efforts are uniformly fortified by members of the Council, all the city officials and personnel of the various departments.

The city of Madisonville was named in honor of President James Madison. It has a population of approximately 15,000 and is the county seat of Hopkins County. It is a beautiful city in the heart of one of the finest coal fields in the United States. Also Madisonville is a progressive city which is not content to stand still, but is ever moving forward. The city owns its electric plant and other public utility facilities, and, by reason of such ownership and the good management thereof, prosperity is evidenced by the non-payment of ad valorem, property and poll taxes. The people in Madisonville take pride in their homes, their schools and their churches. Their many civic groups and organizations have as their main goal the advancement and betterment of their community.

The citizens of any locality are benefited by being the recipients of up-to-date, unbiased news. Such dissemination is made available to the people in Hopkins County, and Madisonville, through the medium of radio station WFMW, and the Messenger, one of Kentucky's newspapers of well known renown. The Messenger has played an important role in the civic affairs of this particular community, and has had a great impact upon all endeavors in the public interest.

As one approaches Madisonville, Ky., a large sign is discernible on which is the inscription "The Best Town on Earth." This inscription is simply an affirmation of the pride that the residents of Madisonville feel in their city, and I, too, have pride in the thought that I represent such American citizens in the Halls of the United States Congress.

[Mr. PATMAN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. HOFFMAN (at the request of Mr. MARTIN), for 3 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. FRIEDEL (at the request of Mr. FALLON), for an indefinite period, on account of illness while on official committee business.

To Mr. SADLAK, for 2 weeks, on account of attendance as official delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. DEROUNIAN, for 45 minutes, on Monday next.

Mr. PORTER (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for 15 minutes, on Tuesday, July 22.

Mr. MULTER, for 10 minutes, on July 22 and July 23.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the Record, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. AVERY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ADAM and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MICHEL in five instances.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. NATCHER, to extend his remarks following any special orders today.

Mr. GARY and to include an article.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'NEILL (at the request of Mr. PHILBIN) and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. MULTER and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$425.25.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee.

Mr. VANIK to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee.

Mr. DIGGS prior to the vote on H. R. 3.

Mr. RABAUT in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. NEAL.

Mr. COUDERT in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRIFFIN, his remarks during general debate, immediately preceding the vote on the amendment offered by Mr. VANIK.

Mr. HOSMER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TOLLEFSON and to include extraneous matter; and at that point in the Record following the offering of the Walter substitute.

Mr. BROWNSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. UTT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN) and to include an address.

Mr. ABBITT (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANFUSO (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BONNER (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1045. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended;

H. R. 10320. An act to provide for additional charges to reflect certain costs in the acceptance of business reply cards, letters in business reply envelopes, and other matter under business reply labels for transmission in the mails without prepayment of postage, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12162. An act to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to require the stadium to be constructed substantially in accordance with certain plans, to provide for a contract with the United States with respect to the site of such stadium, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 12575. An act to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 655. An act for the relief of Brig. Gen. Chester W. Goble;

S. 1850. An act to implement item I of a memorandum of understandings attached to the treaty of January 25, 1955, entered into by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Panama with respect to wage and employment practices of the Government of the United States of America in the Canal Zone;

S. 2621. An act for the relief of Olive V. Rabiniaux;

S. 2833. An act to provide for the conveyance of the interest of the United States in and to certain lissionable materials in a tract of land in the county of Alamance, State of North Carolina; and

S. 3057. An act to increase the compensation of the Superintendent of Schools and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2261. An act for the relief of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America;

H. R. 3261. An act for the relief of the Oceanside-Libby Union School District, San Diego County, Calif.;

H. R. 3720. An act for the relief of Carl J. Warneke;

H. R. 4044. An act for the relief of Mirko J. Fitner;

H. R. 4330. An act for the relief of Lucia (Castaneda) Sayaan and Gloria (Castaneda) Sayaan;

H. R. 5084. An act for the relief of Maria Alma Dixon;

H. R. 7987. An act for the relief of Maria Giannalla;

H. R. 8850. An act to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize additional deferments in certain cases;

anarchy. We shall have seen the denial to the people of the Middle East of the solemn guarantees written into the U. N. Charter. We also know, as does the Government of Lebanon, that recent events in the area demonstrate a ruthlessness of aggressive purpose which tiny Lebanon cannot combat without support from other friendly nations.

We confront here a situation involving outside involvement in an internal revolt against the authorities of the legitimate Government of Lebanon. Under these conditions a request from the Government of Lebanon to another member of the United Nations to come to its assistance is entirely consistent with the provisions and purposes of the United Nations Charter. In this situation we are proceeding in accordance with the traditional rules of international law, none of which in any way inhibit action of the character which the United States is undertaking in Lebanon. The United States is acting pursuant to what the U. N. Charter regards as an inherent right—the right of all nations to work together to preserve their independence. The Council should take note that United States forces went to Lebanon at the specific request of the duly-constituted Government of Lebanon. Let me also emphasize again that these forces will remain there only until the U. N. itself is able to assume the necessary responsibilities to ensure the continued independence of Lebanon.

One further factor must be recognized. If the United Nations is to succeed in its efforts to maintain international peace and security it should support the efforts of a legitimate and democratically elected government to protect itself from aggression from without, even if that aggression is indirect. The U. N. must be particularly alert in protecting the security of small states from interference by those whose resources and power are larger. This is a principle which has been supported here in this very hall in the past and which should be supported today regardless of who the offender may be.

Lebanon is a charter member of the U. N. and has loyally contributed to its work over the past decade. It would be unthinkable now to permit the lawfully constituted Government of Lebanon to fall prey to outside forces which seek to substitute a government which would serve their purposes in defiance of the principles of the Charter.

There can be no hope for peace in the world unless the United Nations shows this dedication to the basic principle of the Charter. All nations, large and small alike, are entitled to have their political independence and territorial integrity respected and maintained. If we vacillate with respect to this proposition, the result will be to open the floodgates to direct and indirect aggression throughout the world.

The overthrow of another state by subversion and the fomenting of internal strife is more difficult for the world to combat than is direct military aggression because the fomenting of internal strife is harder to see with your eyes. This is not the first time that the United Nations has faced such a problem. The United Nations faced such a problem successfully in Greece in 1946 when Soviet sponsored insurrection threatened to overwhelm the Greek Government, and the United Nations did so successfully in 1948 when the Communist coup—unsuccessfully I should say—the United Nations did so successfully in 1948 when a Communist coup was perpetrated in Czechoslovakia. The United Nations sought to provide means for dealing with such aggressive means in the future when in 1949 and in 1950 it adopted the Peace Through Deeds resolution of the General Assembly.

If the Council will forgive a personal look, I recall the Peace Through Deeds resolution because I actively worked to obtain

its adoption the first time I was a member of the delegation to the United Nations in 1950. At this time I read a paragraph in the statement I made at that time on behalf of the United States, and I quote: The eight-power resolution not only reaffirms that when any nation resorts to any aggression it is the gravest of all crimes against the peace and security of the world, but it also freshens, modernizes, and brings up-to-date and makes more complete our concept of aggression by specifically including the latest form of aggression, to-wit, fomenting civil strife.

Let me now quote some of the provisions of this resolution which was adopted here in the General Assembly in 1950 and I quote—it is very short—"Condemning intervention of a state in the internal affairs of another state for the purpose of changing its legally established government by the threat or use of force; one, solemnly reaffirms that whatever the weapons used any aggression, whether committed openly or by fomenting civil strife in the interests of a foreign power or otherwise is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world; two, determines for the realization of lasting peace and security that it is indispensable, one, that prompt united action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises," and I quote from the resolution of 1950, which I submit applies very definitely to the situation which confronts us today. Remember, Mr. President, that the Government of Lebanon who a cosponsor of this resolution and the present Foreign Minister of Lebanon was its spokesman; remember that the first representative in the General Assembly to raise the issue of subversion and civil strife was the representative of Greece, which was just then overcoming the effects of Communist subversion; remember the first language of our resolution was introduced on that occasion by the representative of Bolivia, and two, the resolution in final form was established between France, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, United States, Bolivia, and India.

Remember finally that the resolution condemning the fomenting of civil strife in the interests of a foreign power—that is what it is—was adopted by a vote of 50 to 5, the Soviet bloc being significantly against it. It is a good thing to think about today—and solemnly affirmed any aggression which foments civil strife in the interests of a foreign power was one of the gravest of all crimes against the peace and security throughout the world. The General Assembly clearly had in mind just such a situation as that which we face.

The integrity and independence of a nation is as precious when it is attacked from outside by subversion and erosion as when it is attacked in the field by military action.

Mr. President I conclude and I do so by saying to my colleagues in the Security Council to remember this one more fact: The members of the League of Nations tolerated direct and indirect aggression in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa during the 1930's and the tragic result was to strengthen and stimulate aggressive forces in such a way that World War II became inevitable. The United States, for its part, is determined that history shall not now be repeated. We hope and believe that the action which we are taking will bring stability and that United States forces now being sent into Lebanon at the request of its government can be promptly withdrawn. We must, however, be prepared to meet the situation whatever the consequences may be.

We strive for a world in which nations, great or small, can preserve their independence. This is an ideal which is close to the heart of every American, and, we believe it is close to the hearts of all free men.

We believe that the action that the United States is now taking is consistent with the

principles and purposes of the United Nations and will promote the cause of world peace.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I would be less than honest if I did not say that I am doubtful of the wisdom of landing American Marines in Lebanon at this time. I make that statement because I think the action undertaken by our Government is one which may have momentous consequences in the weeks, the months and possibly the years ahead. I would point out that this action has not been taken under any of the aspects or specifications of the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine, nor does it come within the confines of the Tripartite Agreement entered into in 1950 by the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

I make this statement not as a Johnny-come-lately or as a Monday morning quarterback because some of us have been talking on the floor of the Senate about what might be pursued in the way of policy in an attempt to bring about an amelioration or an end of the struggle in Lebanon, which is now in its tenth week.

I think I am correct in saying to the Senate I made my position fairly well known in the White House conference of yesterday. However, the President, in his constitutional capacity as Commander in Chief, and based on the reserved powers contained therein, has made a decision which in his opinion, affects the security of our country. That decision having been made, I will do my very best as a Senator to support the action taken.

Mr. President —
The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my intention to resubmit today a concurrent resolution to provide for a Joint Committee to oversee the Central Intelligence Agency.

The sense of shock with all of us feel about the most serious developments in the Middle East is based very greatly on our sense of surprise at these developments. It appears that we are not so well informed as we should be.

So far as I know, the Congress has willingly granted to the intelligence services the funds and personnel requested by the administration.

It seems clear that there has been a failure somewhere. There are only three possibilities:

The intelligence services are not providing our Government with the necessary information; or

The information is not being properly evaluated here in Washington; or

The evaluation is not being properly acted upon by the policymakers.

It is the duty of the Congress to find out. In a democracy, every executive function should be subject to legislative review. This can be done with the proper security safeguards. It is being done with the FBI, which is subject to congressional scrutiny. But this review

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must be a continuing one by well-informed legislators who can devote sufficient time to this work.

The events in Iraq of yesterday have burst upon us like a bombshell. Certain unfortunate developments during the Vice President's South American trip recently also caught us by surprise. Although this is late in the session, it is my hope that there will be sufficient time for hearings on this concurrent resolution. If it turns out there is not such time, I plan to resubmit the concurrent resolution at the beginning of the next session if I am reelected.

Mr. President, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be received and referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 101), submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there is hereby established a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence to be composed of 6 Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and 6 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Of the 6 members to be appointed from the Senate, 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate. Of the 6 members to be appointed from the House of Representatives, 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. Not more than four members appointed from either the Senate or the House of Representatives shall be from the same political party.

Sec. 2. (a) The joint committee shall make continuing studies of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and of problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Government. The Central Intelligence Agency shall keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to its activities. All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or the House of Representatives relating primarily to the Central Intelligence Agency shall be referred to the joint committee.

(b) The members of the joint committee who are Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate, and the members of the joint committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which are (1) referred to the joint committee, or (2) otherwise within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

Sec. 8. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

Sec. 4. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such places and times, to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report public hearings shall not be in excess of the amounts prescribed by law for reporting the hearings of standing committees of the Senate.

Sec. 5. The joint committee is empowered to appoint such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government on a reimbursable basis with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Sec. 6. The expenses of the joint committee, which shall not exceed \$250,000 per year, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

THE FARM BILL

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to say that we had scheduled for 2 o'clock this afternoon a conference on the public works appropriation bill. I wonder whether the majority leader will kindly advise us what the program for today is, particularly with reference to the farm bill, which was to come up today. It is calendar 1301, Senate bill 4071.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is my information that we plan to have a call of the calendar today. Then there will be a speech of perhaps 1 hour's duration by the very able junior Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT].

We shall have as the pending business the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill. There is some controversy regarding that bill. Some amendments to it probably will be offered. It authorizes appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. I understand that an authorization item amounting to approximately \$50 million or \$60 million was not submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for its approval; and an amendment to reduce the amount or to strike out that part of the bill may be submitted.

In addition, I expect that perhaps the Senate will consider some noncontroversial bills during the afternoon.

But I do not expect the Senate to reach the agricultural bill today.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator from Texas inform us of the plan to take up the farm bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The plan is to take up the farm bill at some time satisfactory to as many Members as possible. I hope that will be later in the week. But at this moment I cannot give the Senator from Louisiana any positive assurance.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Texas knows that action on the farm

bill was delayed last week because of the absence of the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], due to the illness of his brother.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would say that action on the bill has been delayed for several reasons; I do not wish to mention specific persons in that connection. But I may say that what the Senator from Louisiana has stated is not necessarily the reason.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator did not permit me to complete my statement. The only reason assigned to me last week was because of the absence of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is speaking of the reasons for the delay. I do not want to attach to a Senator a responsibility that is not completely his. There are a number of reasons why we have not taken up the farm bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator from Texas inform the Senate whether or not we can expect to take up the farm bill this week?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I cannot at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Texas cannot. So that no action is contemplated so far as the Senator from Texas now knows?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; I would not say that. I would say no action so far as giving a firm commitment at this time is contemplated. Later in the day I shall be glad to have a discussion with the Senator, following our usual method of trying to work such matters out in a manner satisfactory to members of the committee and to the Senate itself; but at the present time I cannot make a commitment that the bill will come up this week.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am here, prepared to go ahead, as the Senator knows, in keeping with a previous understanding that the bill would be considered today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Louisiana is always prepared. No Member of the Senate does more work than the Senator from Louisiana, and I doubt that many Senators do as much. One reason why I am glad we are not going to take up the bill is that the Senator from Louisiana will be able to take up the conference report on the public-works bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have just been informed that the conference has been postponed. I suggested to the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] that he come here from his home in Florida in the hope that both the conference report and the farm bill would be considered. The House has not yet appointed conferees to consider the public-works appropriation bill. That is a reason why I was trying to get the farm bill taken up today. My fear is, if we do not get the farm bill up this week, we may as well forget about it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would not go that far.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not want to have the blame put upon me if the Senate fails to consider the farm bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas never blames the Senator from Louisiana for anything.

Calendar No. 1595

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. CON. RES. 2

[Report No. 1570]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 14, 1955

Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENDER, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DUFF, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SMATHERS, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. WELKER, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1956

Reported by Mr. GREEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
- 2 *concurring)*, That there is hereby established a Joint Com-
- 3 mittee on Central Intelligence to be composed of six Mem-
- 4 bers of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the
- 5 Senate, and six Members of the House of Representatives
- 6 to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representa-
- 7 tives. Of the six members to be appointed from the Senate,
- 8 three shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency
- 9 Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the

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1 Senate, and three shall be members of the Central Intelli-
2 gence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed
3 Services of the Senate. Of the six members to be appointed
4 from the House of Representatives, three shall be members
5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the
6 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representa-
7 tives, and three shall be members of the Central Intelligence
8 Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services
9 of the House of Representatives. Not more than four mem-
10 bers appointed from either the Senate or the House of
11 Representatives shall be from the same political party.

12 SEC. 2. (a) The joint committee shall make continuing
13 studies of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency
14 and of problems relating to the gathering of intelligence
15 affecting the national security and of its coordination and
16 utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instru-
17 mentalities of the Government. The Central Intelligence
18 Agency shall keep the joint committee fully and currently
19 informed with respect to its activities. All bills, resolutions,
20 and other matters in the Senate or the House of Representa-
21 tives relating primarily to the Central Intelligence Agency
22 shall be referred to the joint committee.

23 (b) The members of the joint committee who are
24 Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the
25 Senate, and the members of the joint committee who are

1 Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to
2 time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recom-
3 mendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction
4 of their respective Houses which are (1) referred to the
5 joint committee, or (2) otherwise within the jurisdiction of
6 the joint committee.

7 SEC. 3. Vacancies in the membership of the joint com-
8 mittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members
9 to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be
10 filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selec-
11 tion. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a
12 vice chairman from among its members.

13 SEC. 4. The joint committee, or any duly authorized
14 subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings,
15 to sit and act at such places and times, to require, by sub-
16 pena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the
17 production of such books, papers, and documents, to ad-
18 minister such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such
19 printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it
20 deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to re-
21 port public hearings shall not be in excess of the amounts
22 prescribed by law for reporting the hearings of standing
23 committees of the Senate. The cost of such services to
24 report executive hearings shall be fixed at an equitable rate
25 by the joint committee.

1 SEC. 5. The joint committee is empowered to appoint
2 such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and
3 stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable.
4 The committee is authorized to utilize the services, infor-
5 mation, facilities, and personnel of the departments and
6 establishments of the Government *on a reimbursable basis*
7 *with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or*
8 *agencies concerned and the Committee on Rules and*
9 *Administration.*

10 SEC. 6. The expenses of the joint committee, which
11 shall not exceed \$250,000 per year, shall be paid ~~one-half~~
12 from the contingent fund of the Senate and ~~one-half from~~
13 the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon
14 vouchers signed by the chairman. ~~Disbursements to pay~~
15 ~~such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate~~
16 ~~out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund~~
17 ~~to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of~~
18 ~~Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disburse-~~
19 ~~ments so made.~~

Calendar No. 1595

84TH CONGRESS
2d Session

S. CON. RES. 2

[Report No. 1570]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To establish a Joint Committee on Central
Intelligence.

By Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr.
BENDER, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CASE of South
Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr.
DUFF, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FULBRIGHT,
Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. LANGER, Mr.
LEHMAN, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MORSE,
Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEU-
BERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SMATHERS,
Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. WELKER,
and Mr. YOUNG.

JANUARY 14, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1955

Reported with amendments